AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth st .- MASANIELLO-SOWERY THEATRE, BOWSTY-THE FARMER'S STORY-

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Daughten or Saint BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street Town and WOOD'S MINSTERLS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, MS Breadway-Buck-CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-PANG-

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Monday, June 18, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD-EDITION FOR EUROPE The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Little, will have Boston, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be ed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

n wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the effice during the previous week, and to the hour of

Our reporters have furnished us with a full and graphic account of the great mass meeting of the American party, which took place on Saturday evening in Independence square, Philadelphia. The gathering on the occasion was immense; but the beavens were unpropitions, and poured down toron the occasion we will not attempt to characterize but refer our readers to them, merely observing that the littleness of the performances must be partly, at least, attributed to the pelting rain storm. Look out for the meeting in the Park this evening. A'l the notabilities of the American Convention arrived in town last night, and they will take part in the

By the arrival of the Cahawba we have Havana advices to the 12th inst. Our correspondents furmish some interesting matter respecting the state of pepular feeling in Cuba since the slege-raising preation was issued. We have also a review o the position in which our government stands towards that of her Maje ty the Queen of Spain, with respect to the many outrages committed on our commercial vessels by her cruisers. Owing to a sort of undefixed alarm of personal danger which had seized on the mind of Gen. Concha, many of the offices of the public functionaries had been converted into tempovary barracks. A financial conference had been held, at which the affairs of the newly charsered government bank of deposit and discount were discussed. The Captain General made a speech in support of the measure, but the Caban capitalists had a dread of the movement. The United States steamer Fulton had left for Key West, after rescu ing the bark Sea Ranger, of Baltimore, from proba ble destruction on the corsi projections at the west side of the harbor.

In consequence of an absurd resolution of the Board of Health of New Orleans, (resoinded the following day,) declaring that city to be infected with epidemic cholera, the Cahawba was placed in quarantine at Havana during her stay there, causing much inconvenience and delay, her passengers for that port being ordered on board the hospital ship for a sixteen days' purgation; but through the indefatigable exertions of Mesers. C. Tyng & Co., the agents of the ship, and the liberality of the Board of Health of Havana, these people, including some unprotected ladies and children, were, however, permitted to land previous to the sailing of the ship. The Board of Health of New Orleans is a new broom, and while sweeping away all chances of contagion, is fast destroying every with that city.

By the arrival of the bark Rainbow we have inelligence from Rio de la Plata to the 18th of April. Commodore Salter and Mr. Peder, our Minister at Buenos Ayres, had held a conference concerning the attack of the Parguayans upon the surveying steamer Water Witch, and it was finally concluded to refer the matter to the government at Washing ton. Business was very dull at Montevideo. No thing important of a political character had transpired. The health of the squadron was excellent The Savannah was at Montevileo on the 18th April, and the Germantown was at Buenos Avres. The Water Witch left Montevideo on the 10th of April, bound up the Uruguay river to survey it.

Our Carthagens, New Granada, correspondent writing on May 5th, describes the new and im proved peace feeling which pervaded that part of the province owing to the late executive law reforms, the promulgation of religious toleration, and the exhibition of the good effects of Yankee enterprise as shown by the works of the Magdalena Caual Company. There was a fize field for a further extension of our speculations both as re, gards land improvements and steamship enter-

Our correspondent in Brazil, who is engaged in travelling on the banks of and exploring the course of the river Amazon, writing on March 15, from the city of Charvis, opposite to India Rubber Islands, Surpishes a letter which will be found highly interesting and instructive at the same time. He concludes his graphic description of the scenes attend. ing the annual hunt, capture and branding of the merse herds of cattle which roam wild near the facenda of Senor Olimpia, and details the incident, sports, entertairments, and exciting chases which take place on such occasions. The picture of a na tive Padre, and the accounts of his pursuits, recrea. tions and position in society, may be justly placed side by side with that drawn by Scott of "Friar Tuck" in England's "merrie days." Leaving the facenda, the writer arrived at the city of Charvis, capital of the Isle de Marajo, and concludes his letter with a report of its situation, population, churches and military defences.

The value of the foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 15th instant. mounted to \$457.997.

On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in a two story frame building No. 3121 Water street, and be fore it could be extinguished it consumed the house in which it originated and three others adjoining. They were all occupied as liquer shops and dance

The cotton market was quiet on Saturday, and the sales were confined to about 800 a 1,000 bales. The market, however, closed firm. Common to choice brands of flour fell off about 1210. per barrel. Wheat and rye were quiet and nominal, with a good export and Eastern demand. The market for corn was better sustained, and the sales reached about 45,000 a 50,000 bushels-Western mixed at 98 a 101c. with small lots Southern white at 118 a 1223., and vallow 103 a 1034. Oats dropped down to 55 and 60c. per bushel. Provisions were generally firm, with a fair amount lof sales. Coffee was firm. White sugars were in moderate request. Rice more active, and elosed with a better teeling, the sales having d 800 a 900 casks To Liverpool about 50,000 husbels of corn were engaged at improved rates, and 1,000 bales cotton at 4 per bale.

The Knew Nothing Meeting in the Park To-Night—The Whole Field Still Open.

The most extraordinary public political assemblage ever announced in this city comes off in the Park this evening-an open air meeting of the hitherto mysterious and indescribable Know Nothings, for the free discussion of their principles as a great political party. Distinguished speakers are to be present from both sections of the Union, and in view of the future policy of this new party, the most important suggestions, disclosures and resolutions may reasonably be expected.

The superficial organs of the Seward Hely Alliance, of the Philadelphia Wilson seceders, and of the administration democracy, will probably learn from the proceedings of this meeting that this new American organization is not disbanded and dispersed, but that, as a great conservative national party, the work of cohe sion, unity and efficiency in its behalf, was commenced with the split at Philadelphia, and will be followed up by the reconstruction of the Union Know Nothings, North and South, upon a solid and practical basis. The manly stand taken against Wilson and his seditious doc trines by the New York delegation of this late National Council has promptly established the nucleus for a great national movement A reaction in the North against Wilson and Company has already commenced, and with very little exertion Pennsylvaand New Jersey, and at least a portion of the great Northwest, may be rallied by the side of New York and the South in a common movement for a new administration upon sound utilitarian American principles, and upon a staunch and substantial man, acceptable alike to the solid Union sentiment of the American people North and South.

General Henry Wilson, at Philadelphia, has only been playing over his old trick of disorconjustion at the General Taylor Convention of 1848. In the late Council his object is more transparent than in '48, but, despite the rejoicings of the anti-slavery organs, we fear that he will be disappointed. In a recent speech in this city, he declared that unless the Know Nothings should come up to the work on the slavery question, they ought to be killed off, and would be killed off and that he would cheerfully render his services to carry out this good work. He has shown at Philadelphia that he was in earnest, but he and his fellow abolitionists, in seceding from the national platform of the Council, instead of killing the party, have simply commenced the work of its purification and national reconstruction. The tree has not been injured, but will thrive the more luxuriantly from having had such rotten branches as those of Massachusetts and Vermont lopped off.

It may be that these anti-slavery seceders imagine that their action at Philadelphia is analogous to the secession of the New York Van Buren delegates from the Democratic Baltimore Convention of '48, which nominated Gen. Case, and that the result will be the same; that is, an anti-slavery diversion, which will defeat the ticket of the party proper, and break it to pieces. But there is no real point of resemblance between the two cases. The Van Buren defection was in New York; it was upon the heels of the active work of the canvass; there was no time allowed to repair the damage, and hence Gen. Cass lost the State and the election. In this instance, New York stands firm; there is abundance of time for the repairing of all existing damages, and for defeating the ends and aims of the Pierce democracy, and Seward, Wilson and the anti-slavery alliance, by a homogeneous national American movement, rest-ing upon New York as their base of operations-

There is no existing national political party in the country except these Know Nothings. There is no whig party; there is no national democratic party. They are both adrift. That an attempt will be made to reorganize the democracy as a national party, nobody doubts; able. The administration soft shells this State are leaning decidedly to a fusion with Seward and Wilson, while the hards are just as likely to go over to the Know Nothings. It is the policy of this new party to consult this advantageous state of things, and to turn it to good account in our next fall election. The party which carries New York in 1855 will have the inside track for the great four mile race of 1856. Let not this fact be forgotten at the Park meeting to-picht. The immediate business in hand must not be overlooked in discussing windy abstractions. There will be little difficulty next spring in rallying this American party in both sections upon a common candidate, provided that they carry the State elections in the interval, and particularly the Empire State of

New York. Let this Park meeting open the ball against the administration and the democracy, against Seward and his seditious and disorganizing abolition and Maine liquor law affiliations: let them expound the liberalizing processes which public opinion and common sense have worked in the peculiar Americanisms of the Order: let them concede a reasonable margin of independence for separate State action in the meantime; and when the day comes round for a man and a platform for the Presidency, they will be readily discovered. Build up a powerful party upon State action, and there will be no trouble of uniting it upon the cohesive platform of eighty millions of public plunder per annum, exclusive of pickings and stealings. We must take things as they come.

MR. Soule and his Terrible Book .- Mr Soulé has not yet arrived here with the manuscripts of his "Mission to Spain," but will make his appearance in due season, and in full costume. The treacherous coterie at Washington, known as the administration, meantime, are trembling in their shoes for fear of the consequences. We are informed that Soulé, like a true chevalier, is disposed to allow a broad margin for the weak and amiable qualities of Gen. Pierce, who says yes to everything, but seldom fulfile his promises in anything. Marcy, however, will get no quarter. If we mistake not, our late minister to Madrid will show him up as guilty of deliberate and cold-blooded treachery and hypocrisy on the right hand and on the left, from Madrid to Ostend, from Ostend to Madrid, and thence back again to Washington. And Marcy richly deserves the

But this Cuban imbroglio cannot be com pletely developed by Mr. Soulé. The filibus tering department can only be thoroughly explained by the Cuban Junta of New York, the Order of the Lone Star at New Orleans, and

upon Gen. Quitman, Senor Goicuria, Captali Graham and others, to come forward and give in their experience. Doub less their testin will fully confirm that of Soulé, touching the shuffling imbecility of Pierce, and the systemstic and unscrupulous treacheries of Marcy, Cushing and all concerned. Give us all the testimony.

The Know Nothings and the Roman Co-

A good deal of sound bigotry has been awakened of late in the country parts by the supposed opposition of the Native American Order to Roman Catholics. We say "supposed," for though there were symptoms at the Council at Philadelphia of something more than an imagi-nary sectarian bias, we do not believe that, were the Know Nothings in power to-morrow, the smallest evidence of any desire to interfere with any class of religionists would be made manifest. It seems to be believed, however, in many very orderly country towns, no end of thriving villages, and along the lines of several Western and Eastern railroads, that one of the chief aims of the native Americans is to put down the Pope, and put "the Papists" through a smart course of martyrdom. Hence a vigorous drilling of the Protestant mind in the rural districts to make ready for the persecution, and unstinted plagiarism in divers dull journals from the old controversial books about the scarlet lady of Babylon, antichrist, and the other bugbears which served to frighten naughty children to sleep a couple of centuries

The fact is not very complimentary to the enlightenment of the age. Two hundred years ago, it was considered quite proper to make laws in Massachusetts against the introduction of Papists into the colony, to drive Lord Baltimore out of Virginia because he was a Catholic, and to refuse to allow the few Catho lic settlers in New York the use of arms. But it has been generally believed that these acts were the fruit of the blindness of the age, and that mankind knew better now. For half a century at least, men have been accustomed to regard religious controversy as a thing of the past, to be confined hereafter to the musty recesses of parsonages, cathedrals and other ecclesiastical retreats. They came to this conclusion by an unassailable chain of reasoning. It had long ago been discovered that honest conviction could not be produced by force; that it was folly to suppose one religion less favorable to good citizenship than another; that the right of private judgment in religious concerns was indisputable; these discoveries, joined with the growing humanity of the age, had put a stop to persecution, and hence the belief that the day had past for quarrels on religious differences-a belief which acquired additional strength from the tendency manifested in all civilized legislation towards unrestricted liberty of conscience.

It seems, now, that this belief, however plausible and well founded, was a hasty one. It appears that, notwithstanding all the accessions of knowledge we have gained within the last century or so, we bear a very striking resemblance to those who went before us, and that there is in us no small share of the leaven of bigotry which formerly lighted the fires at the stake. We have improved, no doubt; we do not burn our Catholics, or hang our Quakers; but, still, it is quite clear that the old feeling of intolerance is not eradicated. Judging from the progress which the anti-Catholic prejudice has made of late in this country, and the violent outburst created by the recent appointments of Catholic bishops in England, it seems by no means certain that we may not hereafter relapse into our old courses, and regulate men's consciences with the whip, the halter and the stake. Some powerful stimulus would be needed, of course, to cause so decided a reaction; but no one can set bounds to the folly of priests, no one can venture to say what avalanche they may not

The present projudice is clearly due to the unwise interference of the Romish hierarchy in secular affairs. Bedini and Hughes are the fathers of the movement. Analysed honestly, the arts of neither the one nor the other appear so very criminal as the extent of the prejudice would lead one to suppose. Bedini was a foreign ambassador, who foolishly assumed to claim temporal authority here in virtue of his rank in the church; he was resisted by most of the Catholics and defeated: being personally unpopular, his designs were exaggerated, and the notion was widely spread that the Pope had sent him in some sort to govern the country or a part of it. Hughes, on the other hand, held no-foreign authority; but he, as foolishly as the nuncio, contrived to divide the interests of the Catholic Church from those of the Catholic people, and to appear anxious on the part of the former, to grasp real property; whereupon all the old accounts of priestly tyranny, resting on great landed wealth, were called to mind, and he was accused of seeking to set up a power in the State more or less under the control of a foreign potentate. Add to these mistakes of the heads of the church, the fact that, rightly or wrongly, the spiritual teachers of the Catholic foreigner; who come here usually exercise more authority ever their congregations than is customary with Protestant ministers, or indeed desirable for the State, and the whole basis for the existing prejudice against Catholies vill be laid bare. One is struck at the very first glance with the disparity between cause and effect. There is surely nothing here that time and education will not cure. If Bedini and Hughes try to wrest property from the Catholics, why need Protestants gird on the sword? Can the rightful owners not defend it themselves? Is it likely that in 1855, half a dozen priests will succeed in cheating a million of intelligent Catholics? Is not every useful purpose attained by the law which vests church property in trustees? And is it not clear as poonday, that as soon as the foreign Catholics become enlightened, they will be in a greater burry to shake off the priestly yoke than we seem to be to break it down?

These truths seem self evident, yet the existence of the prejudice is none the less so. There can be no question but the slenderest of pretexts has sufficed, in the middle of the nineteenth century, to arouse a greater degree of religious bitterness than has been called forth in this country since the Revolution.

It teaches a very useful lesson to the Protestant clergy. Bigotry seems to be an ingredient in human nature; but its direction and color are the work of accident. A very slight cause might excite as bitter a feeling against any of the Protestant churches as that now directed against the Church of Rome. In many parts

men sat in the last Assemb y of Massachusetts, and the whole proceedings, except perhaps the Hiss episcde, were tinetured with priestly felly and arrogance. In New York, clergy-men are at the head of the prohibitory liquor movement, spending their character and strength in their efforts to realise a theory, which, be it sound or not, is certain to cause immense individual suffering. In the West, in like manner, we are constantly hearin like manner, we are constantly hear-ing of clergymen taking part in this or that poli-tical movement, advising or threatening this or that political leader. What more did the Catholic priests? We are bound to say that for once a Catholic priest has mixed in politics, Protestant ministers have done so ten imes; it is not their fault if the effect has been smaller, and the consequences less injurious to themselves. Nor is the tendency on the decline. On the contrary the mania for politics grows among the Protestant clergy. They are more obtrusive this year than they were last, and promise to make themselves still more conspicuous next. They rule Massachusetts: Dr. Tyng aspires to rule New York; if they are let alone, we may have synods and convoca-tions meeting to supercode Congress before

All this can only have one end. It so happened that Bedini and Hughes were the neares nductor for the floating electrical bigotry, the last time the air was surcharged with it: the next time it seeks a channel of discharge, the Protestants may be found handy. Let se who care for their church look to it.

CUBA-A NEW LIBERATING SCHEME -- In our article of yesterday upon the organization and explosion of the late Cuban complicacy, it was shown that the movement originated with the Cuban creoles, and in opposition to the British policy of African emancipation which, under British influences, Gen. Pezuele was appointed to initiate. We have been apprised of the alarm which this resistance of the creoles excited in the supreme government at Madrid, from the speech of the Prime Minister, Luzuriaga, in the Cortes, declaring it the fixed policy of Spain to maintain the institu-

tion of slavery in "the ever faithful island." We now understand that a new liberating scheme has been started in Cuba upon the abolition tack, and that emissaries have been appointed by certain interests in Havana to sound the leading anti-slavery politicians of England and France upon the policy of aiding in the liberation of the island on the condition of the abolition of slavery therein. The Cuban Junta here were unfortuate enough to run their heads into this abolition noose last summer, from which cause, and the double-dealing treachery of our Pierce administration, the ent was disclored and destroyed. But this last scheme of liberating Cuba through the moral influence of the British and French abolitionists, is the most ridiculous of all the late revolutionary inventions in connection with that glorious and prolific island.

Can there be any considerable body of cre compromised in such a scheme! Let the desclation and universal bankruptcy of emancipated Jamaica answer; or the independent and imperial negro colony of Hayti. No! there can be no sympathy from the Cuban creoles in behalf of Cuban independence upon any scheme which shall involve the Africanization of the island. The maintenance of the institution of slavery there is the inevitable condition which must control the destiny of Cuba, whether as a co lony of Spain, or as an independent power, or as a State or Territory of our American

If, however, it should turn out to be as re ported, that there is a scheme on foot for securing the independence of Cube and the abolition of slavery there, through the moral power of the anti-slavery societies of England and France, would it not be well for our Mawachusetts abolitionists and others in league with the Duchess of Sutherland and her set, to have a finger in the pie? We call the attention of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lucy Stone, W. H. Seward and Lloyd Garrison to the immediate consideration of the subject. Nearly half a million of slaves in Cuba, to say nothing of free negroes and Chinese coolies. What a field for British and Northern philanthropy!

THE BUSTEED CONTEMPT CASE .- THE LYMAN COLE TRIAL.—We publish elsewhere a report of the proceedings before the Recorder on Saturday growing out of the contempt case in which Mr. Busteed, the counsel for Cole, was brought up before the Recorder for contempt of Court. Mr. Busteed has been a practitioner before the courts for many years, and on all former occasions has conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner and with propriety. We are therefore surprised that he should have got into this recent scrape. It now appears, however, to be settled; Mr. Busteed has made au explanation or apology and the matter is

Believing that the interlude of the contempt of Court had its origin more in the peculiarities of the case than in any disposition of Busteed to disregard the Court, it will only tend to fix public regard more closely on the remarkable trial in which Lyman Cole is involved on a charge of forgery on the Chemical Bank, his associate, Kiseane, being already in prison on a similar charge of forgery. No doubt but some secret influence or outside pressure, originating with a set of men from the West, has been the principal cause of Mr. Busteed's forgettulness of his usual good manners. The Kissane and Cole trials which have already taken place have disclosed a train of events and a combination of individuals which give to this case a deeper interest than has been taken in any recent case before this court. Both Kissane and Cole were connected with a set of men in Ohio and the West, who have passed through several trials on criminal indictments for burning the Martha Washingtop, and thereby bringing fraudulent demands against various insurance companies for goods never shipped on board that vessel. The number of persons involved, the amount of property obtained, and the efforts that have been made to escape the action of the courts and judges have been known for some years past. There is every appearance that the same efforts and same attempts, originating in a similar influence, will be made to prevent the due administration of justice in this city in those cases in which persons of the same set are involved. If Mr. Busteed should prove too gentlemanly in deportment and too respectful in manner to the courts and the juries, it will order of the Lone Star at New Orleans, and spains the Church of Rome. In many parts the creole refugees from Caba as may be conversant with the late revolutionary affiliations in the island. To fill this hiatus we call theoretics are re-established. Fifty clergybe very easy for the same inflaence to employ

many lawyers in this city who are quite competent to rival, in blus er and impertinence, those lawyers in the West who managed to get Kissane and his associates out of the hands of justice in that region.

THE FASHIONABLE HOTELS AND THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW-A SPLIT IN THE CAMP .- We upderstand that there is a little bit of a split between the fashionable hotel keepers of this city and the liquor dealers, in relation to the policy and plans by which they can most effectually work for the repeal of the Maine law, and for the abolition of the power to make any such prohibitory enactments hereafter. The hotels involved in this split are the Astor, the St. Nicholas, the Union Place, the New York and others. On the passage of the law the keepers of these hotels, with the dealers and importers generally, including Governor Gil Davis, met at the Astor House, and subscribed about eight thousand dollars to obtain the opinions of various lawyers, and to aid in carrying up cases that might arise under the law to a decision by the Supreme Court of the State. Since that time a considerable amount of this money has been expended; a great deal has been paid to lawyers for opinions, and a less amount has been spent for advertising in the newspapers and incidental expenses. Some of the lawyers have received a thousand dollars in a lump, while others, whose opinions were just as good, have only got fifty or a hundred.

The fashionable branch of this league has now taken a stand adverse to the political action of the character begun at French's Hotel, and since adopted by the great body of the liquor party, at the Westchester House. It is understood that the fashionable hotel keepers have been led into this course, so suicidal to their interests, by the proprietors of the Astor House, whose policy it is to favor the peculiar views of Seward and aid in his ambitious schemes. It is feared by the newspaper organs of Seward that any agitation at present in opposition to the liquor law, whereby its repeal might be secured would be injurious to the prospects of Mr. Seward and the keepers of the Astor House; and following their lead, the proprietors of the other fashionable hotels are so averse to any action calculated to injure their Magnus Apollo, that they will suffer their own interests to be sacrificed rather than take a risk of offending

This is the exact position of things. The fashionable hotels give up their interests, and even the expression of their opinions, for the sake of Seward and his party.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1855 A locomotive and tender ran off the track, and fell down an embankment last evening, on the Camden and Atlantic Railread. The engineer, William Hammond, was scaled in a dreadful manner.

Cotton—Prices unchanged; sales 2,500 bales, at Tull rates. Wool—Market without change in rates, with larger sales, amounting to 117,000 lbs. Printing_cloths—Prices firm; sales 51,600.

Personnal Intellagence.

The train from Philadelphia last evening, brought a large number of the Southern delegates to the late Know Nothing Convention, many of whom are expected to address the meeting in the Park this evening. Among the preminent members of the Order, who were on board the cars, we noticed the Hon. Mr. Bartlett, of Ky., the new President of the Council; Ex-Governor N. S. Brown, of Tenn.; Hon. Albert Pile, of Ark.; Col. McCall, of Types, and Hon. Levis C. Levin of Pa.

Texas, and Hon. Lewis C. Levin, of Pa.

The statement that the Secretary of War has refused to pay the arrears due to Gen. Scott, under the resolumatter has been submitted to the Attorney General. It is supposed that the arrears of pay and allowances due, under a very stringest construction of the resolution or act of Congress on the subject, may be reduced to \$23,-000. Under a liberal construction, the amount of these

On the 14th inst. Sener Don Luis Molina presented his credentials to the Secretary of State at Washington, and was received as charge d'affairs of the republic of Costa Rica.

t the St. Nicholas — A. Ross Rav. Washin Charman, Robert Hooper, and Fred. 7 is; J. M. Robertson, La., and M. P. Smal

man. Cart. J. L. Sannders U. B. N. Honry I. Sannders, John J. Bedine, John C. Charke, Win. R. Page; it is in the stearage.

From New Orleans and Havana, in the steamwhip Cabow-ba. From New Orleans and Havana, in the steamwhip Cabow-ba. From New Orleans Hrs. M. Blaid and two damanters, Mrs. J. Recker, two children and servant. Hrs. M. Blaids and two children. Dr. W. Bishop, U. S. N. and Indy, C. Certeser, G. Zavala, A. M. Watt, Mrs. J. E. Bers, W. Ferndey, Indy and two children, Mrs. H. Bennett and son. F. Laroni, L. Plerre. L. de Wattoe, Fourre Odel, R. Ichilaire, G. Schlaire, J. M. Robertows. Er J. Scangret, Indy, two children and servant. Rr. E. O. Johnson, four children and servant, D. Bellvillis, J. S. Hartow, Hrs. L. D. Scangret, Indy, two children and servant, Mrs. E. D. Gennarquet, J. B. Chill, H. Morzer, Mrs. J. Besmarquet, Mrs. E. Desmarquet, J. B. Charke, T. G. Rachis, I. L. Laroni, M. R. L. D. Scangret, Mrs. E. Desmarquet, J. B. Charke, T. G. Rachis, J. Schlift, H. Morzer, Mrs. J. Desmarquet, Mrs. E. Desmarquet, J. B. Charke, T. G. Rachis, I. L. Laroni, Mrs. J. Charke, Lady, three children and servant, N. Waller, Miss B. Moore Mrs. J. Bouttail, W. Beymonn, J. B. Charke, Lady, three children and servant, N. Waller, Miss B. Moore Mrs. J. Postar, Miss B. Moore Mrs. J. Postar, Miss B. Moore Mrs. J. Postar, Miss B. Moore Mrs. J. P. Degan, and servant, A. Bowell, Dr. P. Houver, Indy und three children, Mrs. J. Deville, A. P. Houver, Indy und three children and servant, Wrs. E. Griffen, Hrs. R. Cambra, J. P. Degan, and servant, Wrs. E. Griffen, Hrs. R. Cambra, J. P. Watter, J. Latt. Laviet, and H. Pavan, Mrs. G. O'Callaghan and child, J. H. Haver and Indy, J. Brance, D. Berner, P. Paraver, C. Carlellano, M. M. Marter, J. F. Charles, D. M. R. W. P. Children, Mrs. A. W. Dunhar, child and servant, Indy. J. Grander, M. M. Watter, J. Foreige, Mrs. J. Pavane, Mrs. R. M. Reckelland, J. J. M. Varre, F. Grander, L. W. M. Watter, J. Pavane, Mrs. R. M. Reckelland, J. M. Watter, J. P. Freeder, Mrs. A. W. Dunhar, child

Williamsburg City News.

THE ANTICIPATED ANTI-PROBERTIONIST MERTING PRE-The Astroparted Astroparations of Mayer Hall, forbidding the meeting of Germans to organize for the arowel purpose of recieting the Prohibitory law, was found posted up in handbill form broughout that part of the city knows as "Datch Town," in the Fifteenth and flatteenth wards. The fla'r had created considerable enginement, and throughout the cay thousands of persons came floating from New York and all parts of Brooklyn, in anticipation hat a serious riot would be the result of interference by the Mayor and police. The getters up of this organization, most of, whom are said to be extiled revolutionists, and with discretion, and no meeting took place. About 2 o'alock, P. M., Mayor Hall, accompanied by Chief of Police foil and for aids entered the camp of the exemy. They were received with civility, and were awared that no meeting of the character referred to would take place. Capt. Kishl, teaper of Mintary Hall, stated that he was absent at the time the meeting was held on Thursday evening, and had he been present he would not have given his consent for the aljourned massing to be held in his house. The day passed, off in quest, and there appeared to be less drinking than usual. Many of the inger bier salrous were closed up. The leger bier garcens were open to descendants of Fader land only, (with one exception,) and were well patropired.

A function of the content of the look inst.

A funeral took place at Spotswood, on the 10th ins

Dramatic an : Musical Mat

The cool weather during the past week has been very favorable for the city heatres. It does not seem that just yet, and some of the managers made a mista closing so early.

At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC We have not repetitions from the "Trovatore" and "William Tell," selections from three operas for Vestvall's benefit on Friday, and "Linda" for Miss Henslar's début on Saturday. The past week closed the season at the Academy, under management of Mesers. Phalen and Colt. They suc ed in carrying through a season of nearly three mouths with pleasure to the public and with profit to them-

with pleasure to the public and with profit to themselves—a great triumph certainly. This evening there
will be an extra performance for the benefit of Mr. Max
Marcitck, the able and amiable chef Corchestre. The
bill includes "Masaniello," (first time here,) as act of
"Linda," for Miss Hensler, and a buffo song by Signor
Rocco. Max ought to have a full house.

At Nimo's Garden, this evening, "The Daughter of
St. Mark" (Balfe) will be produced for the first time in
America. This is one of the pieces produced at Drury
Lane during Bunn's season, and the libretto is by that
well-known director. Like "Masaniello," "The Daughter of St. Mark" includes the charms of the opera, with
the dazzling effects of the spectacle and the witcheries the dazzling effects of the spectacle and the witcheries of the ballet. The cast at Niblo's includes Miss L. Pyne,

At BURTON'S THEATRE the business has been ver good during the week. The company includes several talented artists. Mrs. Frost, the leading actress, a stranger on the New York boards, has already made a favorable impression by her clever acting in Rachel Haywood, Katharine, (in "Katharine and Petruchio,") and Kathleen, (in "Rory O'More.") Mr. Eddy, Mr. Chanfrau and Mr. Holland, are well known here, and are deservedly favorites. The bill for to-night includes "Town and Country," with Mr. Eddy as Readed Troy, and Mrs. Frost as Rosalie Somers. On Tuesday Mr. Bland takes a benefit, and a new piece here, "The Bland takes a benefit, and a new piece here, "The Jarrold, will be performed. On Thursday Mrs. Frost has her first benefit in this city. Mr. John Dunn, the well known comedian, will appear

on this occasion.
At the Bowers Theatre, this evening, a new drama, called "The Farmer's Story," is announced. Mr. John ston plays the principal part.

EXCELLENT PROGRAMMES are offered for to-night at

Wood's, Buckley's and Perham's minstrels. See adver Mr. A. SEDGWICK, well known in musical circles, an.

nounces a series of popular concerts at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty fourth street.

THE NEW YORK DRAMATIC SOCIETY, a flourishing amateur association, has tendered to 'Mr. Thomas B. Johnston a complimentary benefit, which will take place at the Metropolitan theatre next Thursday evening. We have not seen the bill, but understand that a large number of popular artists have volunteered. Mr. is one of the most popular actors in America, and he has lately disconnected himself with the New York stage, to take the management of the City Museum, Philadelphia.

The FRENCH VAUDEVILLE at Wallack's theatre this evening must not be forgotten. The programme in-cludes three popular pieces. Ladies and gentlemen who are studying the language cannot find a better school for pronunciation than the stage.

Miss Cameron, who made her debut here

since under the nomme du theatre of "Mary Agues," has been engaged by Mr. Buckland for the Montreal theatre. Previous to her departure she will play here one night. We give place to a note from a lady corres

We are delighted to learn that the interesting and worthy debutant, Miss Mary Agnes, will make her appearance or Wednesday evening next at the Matropolitan theatre, which she has taken upon her own responsibility for one night only, previous to her departure from the United States. We cannot but admire her from the United States. We cannot but admire her energetic and persevering efforts, as well as the noble; self sacrificing disposition, prompted and stimulated solely to benefit, not herself, but her parents. For this, and this only, does she labor and tax every nerve, not for a day, but night after night, still finds her devoted in study to accomplish the great task she has commenced. All who are ramillar with her history and that of her family will remember that her father, Captain Cameron, had the honor to command the United States frigate Macedonian, which was fitted out by gevernment and sent upon her errand of mercy to stavving Ireland, freighted plentifully with provisions—the spontaneous gift of free and happy America.

The bill of the robb includes (thush Ada Atea A. S.

The bill of the night includes "Much Ado About No. thing," and "The Love Chave." Miss Cameron plays Beatrice and Constance.

will be given at Wellack's shortly, by the German Opera-company.—Mr. W. R. Blake, the stage manager of the Breadway, has gone to Canada; he will play a short en-gagement at the Montreal theatre.—Miss Kate Saxon s engaged at Wallack's for next season.—Mr. A. H. Davenport, Miss Lizzie Weston, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mrs. Hough, and Mr. W. A Chapman are, it is said, engaged for next season at the Broadway theatre.—We hear that the La Grange troupe will return to the Academy -Mr. Buchanan, the American tragedian, will shortly take his departure for California, where he goes on a professional tour — The New York City Guard will be accompanied on part of their sammer excursion by William E. Burton, comedian, who is attached to the staff of the corps. Mr. Burton is now playing in Cleve-lard to crowded houses.—It is said that Miss Laura Keene will play at Wallack's next season. Mr. George Holland is engaged there.——It is announced that the Broadway theatre will open on next Monday evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.——Mr. J. A. Neade recently errived in New York, from California.——Mrs. Farren, the eminent American actress, is in town.
Source Musicale in Brooklyn.—A few evenings ago a

grand corres musicale was given by Madame I.—que, of Heary street, Brooklyn, which was attended by nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen, comprising the élite and beauty of the "City of Churches." The affair creand a great deal of excitement in the beau monde, and the compaisaurs looked forward to the partic de plaisir with the most eager expectations. The entertainment was a decided success. The choicest more saux from the operas of Auber, Meyerbeer, Donizetti and Bellini, were and Miss I -- man won the praise of all present by their quitted themselves with equal success. But the most brilliant success of the evening was that achieved by Madame I.—que, whose exquisits planoforts playing will long be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to be present. The affair was a very pleasant one to all

PHILADELPHIA -At the Walnut Street theatre, Mr. W. A. Chapman had a complimentary benefit on Thursday. The house has been re-opened for the summer. The Arch is open for the summer season, and the English opers is found attractive at the City Museum. Miss Anna Cruise, a very popular actress, is engaged for the leading business at this house next season.

Boston.-The La Grange troupe have given three con certs at the Music Hall, to only moderate houses. All the theatres are closed except the Museum. White's Serenaders will appear at the National this week.

ALBANY, -Mr. E. L. Davenport and Miss F. Vining have

been re engaged bere. .- The theatre here is open. Mr. Couldook and Mire L Pray (danseuse) are the stars at present.

Any Rappont -They are building a theatre in New

Bedford, on the site of Liberty Hall, recently destroyed by fire. It is to have a stage thirty five feet deep by wenty nine wide from wing to wing, and its estima cost, when completed, is forty thousand dollars. It is the experiment of a stock company, and will be com-

AUGUSTA, Ga .- A correspondent sends us the following programme of a concert given at Augusts by a band of

native segroes. Its originality leads us to publish the programme entire, thus:—
GRAND CONCERT—Tursday evening, June 12, the Columbia Hall, en Broad street, two doors above Kollock, on which occasion they will sing a select variety of comic and sentental songs.

From mms—Part first—1. Home Again; 2. Kentucky Home; 3. Harriet Bascher Stowe; 4. Little More Cider; 5. Delay Jones; 5. Old Dog Tray; 7. Julius' Br.de; 8. Midnight Hour.

Fast second—9. Katy Dean; 10. Lilly Dale; 11. Gool News Frem Home; 12. Young Felts at Home; 13. Katy Baring; 14. Now Days, (by request;) 15. Gal From the South; 16. Robert Rolley.

Port therd—17. Accordion sole; 18. Guitar sole: 18. Innje sole; 20. Virginia breakdown; 21. Plantation dance
To conclude with the African Infantry. Admission 50 cents; calored persons 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance will centmence at 8 o'clock.

NEW ORIERSE.—Mr. L. M. Gottschalk has left this, his native city, on a tour for his health. He has lately

native city, on a tour for his bealth. He has late!

FOREIGN -- We extract a few items of interest from the English and French journals. Miss Romer has pro-duced at the Surrey an operatic varmon of 'Faust and Marguerite.' Mr. Drayton is the Mephistopheles, Mrs.

Drayton Margaret.

The Adelphi has been re-opened. Celeste, Keeley, and others appeared on the 20th May in "Janet Prife."

The farewell performances of Madame Thillon, at the